



# **$\beta$ 1 Integrins Show Specific Association with CD98 Protein in Low Density Membranes**

## **Citation**

Kolesnikova, Tatiana V., Brian A. Mannion, Fedor Berditchevski, and Martin E. Hemler. 2001.  $\beta$ 1 integrins show specific association with CD98 protein in low density membranes. BMC Biochemistry 2: 10.

## **Published Version**

doi://10.1186/1471-2091-2-10

## **Permanent link**

<http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:8347346>

## **Terms of Use**

This article was downloaded from Harvard University's DASH repository, and is made available under the terms and conditions applicable to Other Posted Material, as set forth at <http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:dash.current.terms-of-use#LAA>

## **Share Your Story**

The Harvard community has made this article openly available.  
Please share how this access benefits you. [Submit a story](#).

[Accessibility](#)

Research article

## $\beta$ 1 integrins show specific association with CD98 protein in low density membranes

Tatiana V Kolesnikova<sup>1</sup>, Brian A Mannion<sup>2</sup>, Fedor Berditchevski<sup>3</sup> and Martin E Hemler<sup>\*1</sup>

Address: <sup>1</sup>Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School, 44 Binney Street, Boston, MA 02115, USA, <sup>2</sup>Cincinnati Hematology-Oncology Inc, 2727 Madison Rd, #300 Cincinnati, OH45209, USA and <sup>3</sup>University of Birmingham, CRC Institute for Cancer Studies, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TA, UK

E-mail: Tatiana V Kolesnikova - [Tatiana\\_Kolesnikova@DFCI.HARVARD.EDU](mailto:Tatiana_Kolesnikova@DFCI.HARVARD.EDU); Brian A Mannion - [bmannion@cinci.rr.com](mailto:bmannion@cinci.rr.com); Fedor Berditchevski - [F.Berditchevski@bham.ac.uk](mailto:F.Berditchevski@bham.ac.uk); Martin E Hemler\* - [Martin\\_Helmer@DFCI.Harvard.EDU](mailto:Martin_Helmer@DFCI.Harvard.EDU)

\*Corresponding author

Published: 15 October 2001

Received: 5 September 2001

BMC Biochemistry 2001, 2:10

Accepted: 15 October 2001

This article is available from: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-2091/2/10>

© 2001 Kolesnikova et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd. Verbatim copying and redistribution of this article are permitted in any medium for any non-commercial purpose, provided this notice is preserved along with the article's original URL. For commercial use, contact [info@biomedcentral.com](mailto:info@biomedcentral.com)

### Abstract

**Background:** The CD98 (4F2, FRP-1) is a widely expressed cell surface protein heterodimer composed of a glycosylated heavy chain and a non-glycosylated light chain. Originally described as a T cell activation antigen, it was later shown to function in amino acid transport, cell fusion and homotypic cell aggregation. Several lines of evidence suggest its functional interaction with integrins but the biochemical basis for this interaction has been unclear.

**Results:** We demonstrate that CD98 constitutively and specifically associates with  $\beta$ 1 integrins ( $\alpha$ 2 $\beta$ 1,  $\alpha$ 3 $\beta$ 1,  $\alpha$ 5 $\beta$ 1 and  $\alpha$ 6 $\beta$ 1), but minimally with  $\alpha$ 4 $\beta$ 1. Integrin-CD98 association was established by reciprocal immunoprecipitation experiments, and confirmed by CD98-induced clustering of  $\alpha$ 3 $\beta$ 1 but not  $\alpha$ 4 $\beta$ 1 on the surface of rhabdomyosarcoma cells. Integrin-CD98 association is independent of the  $\alpha$  subunit cytoplasmic tail, is maintained in  $\alpha$ 3 $\beta$ 1 ligand-interaction deficient mutants, and is not inhibited by EDTA. Within the CD98 heavy chain, a C109S mutation (but not a C330S mutation) caused a loss of  $\beta$ 1 integrin association. The same C109S mutation also caused a loss of CD98 light chain association. Importantly, CD98 associated selectively with  $\beta$ 1 integrins present in low density "light membrane" fractions on a sucrose gradient. CD98 was not present in dense fractions that contained the majority of  $\beta$ 1 integrins. Notably, the C109S mutant of CD98, that did not associate with  $\beta$ 1 integrins, showed also a reduced localization into light membrane fractions.

**Conclusions:** We demonstrate that CD98 association with  $\beta$ 1 integrins is specific, occurs in the context of low density membranes, and may require the CD98 light chain.

### Background

The CD98 (4F2, FRP-1) molecule, a cell surface disulfide-linked heterodimer, was originally described as a T cell activation antigen [1], and later was shown to pro-

vide a co-stimulatory signal for CD3-mediated T-cell activation [2], independent of CD28/CD80/CD86 interaction [3]. In other studies, triggering of human monocyte CD98 could suppress T cell proliferation [4],

or promote homotypic cell aggregation of monocytes [5]. Also, CD98 may be a target antigen for natural killer cells [6], may mediate fusion of blood monocytes leading to osteoclast formation [7,8], and may modulate hematopoietic cell survival and differentiation [9].

The CD98 molecule is also widely expressed on rapidly growing non-hematopoietic cells, where it may modulate oncogenic transformation [10,11], metal ion transport [12,13], cell fusion [14,15], and amino acid transport [16–19]. CD98 is also expressed on normal proliferating tissue such as the basal layer of squamous epithelia [20] and on cells having secretion or transport functions [21]. Understanding of the role of CD98 in amino acid transport has been greatly enhanced with the recent cloning and characterization of multiple CD98 light chains. Distinct CD98 light chains appear to mediate distinct amino acid transport activities (for review see [22,23]).

Several lines of evidence now suggest that CD98 may modulate the functions of integrins. For example, CD98 and  $\beta 1$  integrins may act together during T-cell co-stimulation [24]. A genetic screen revealed that CD98 may indirectly influence integrin affinity for ligand [25]. Also, anti-CD98 mAb appeared to modulate integrin-dependent adhesion in two separate studies [25,26]. In addition, antibodies to both CD98 and  $\alpha 3\beta 1$  integrin promoted cell fusion [27], and antibodies to  $\beta 1$  and  $\beta 2$  integrins blocked monocyte cell-cell fusion and aggregation functions induced by an anti-CD98 mAb [5]. Finally, like CD98, the  $\alpha 3\beta 1$  integrin has been implicated in amino acid transport [28].

The biochemical mechanism by which CD98 and integrins functionally interact remains unclear. The CD98 molecule associates specifically with immobilized  $\beta 1$  integrin cytoplasmic tail fusion proteins under very mild detergent conditions (0.05% Triton X-100) [29], but CD98 has not yet been shown to interact physically with intact  $\beta 1$  integrins. We began the present study by searching for integrin-associated proteins in an unbiased manner (i.e. we were not specifically looking for CD98). We utilized a monoclonal antibody screening method involving co-immunoprecipitation of integrins under non-stringent detergent conditions [30,31]. Using this approach, we have previously discovered specific associations between particular  $\beta 1$  integrins and other cell surface molecules including CD147/EMMPRIN [31], and various tetraspanin (transmembrane-4 superfamily) proteins [30,32,33]. In this report we demonstrate for the first time that CD98 constitutively and specifically associates with intact  $\beta 1$  integrin heterodimers. Specific CD98-integrin interaction occurs in the context of low density protein-lipid microdomains, possibly resembling lipid rafts [34,35]. Several important signaling mole-

cules, including activated TCR, LAT and LCK are present in organized raft-type microdomains, and integrity of these microdomains is necessary for T cell receptor signal transduction [36,37]. Our present discovery that  $\beta 1$  integrins specifically associate with CD98 in lipid microdomains helps to explain the functional connections between  $\beta 1$  integrins and CD98 during T cell costimulation, monocyte fusion, and elsewhere.

## Results and Discussion

### *Identification of CD98 as a $\beta 1$ integrin-associated protein*

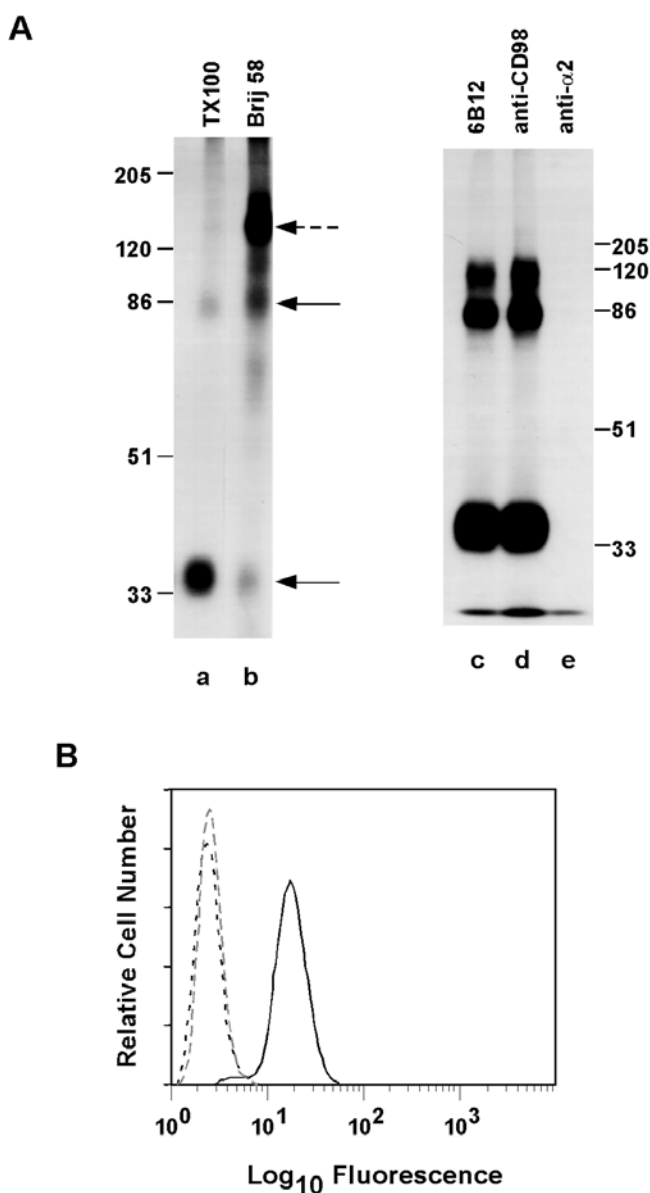
Mice were immunized with MTSV1-7 human mammary epithelial cells, and approximately 600 hybridomas were generated. Upon monoclonal antibody screening, 16 were identified that co-immunoprecipitated integrins without recognizing integrins directly. Of these, one recognized CD63 as reported previously [30], and three (including mAb 6B12) recognized a disulfide-linked cell surface heterodimer consisting of an 85 kD heavy chain and a 35 kD light chain.

From  $I^{125}$  surface-labeled HT1080 cells, mAb 6B12 immunoprecipitated a heterodimer of 85 and 35 kD under reducing conditions (Fig. 1, lane a, solid arrows) and a single protein band of 120 kD under non-reducing conditions (not shown) but no other protein bands when lysates were prepared in 1% Triton X-100 detergent. However, in the less stringent Brij 58 detergent, mAb 6B12 co-immunoprecipitated an integrin-like protein band of 130 kD (Fig. 1, lane b, dotted arrow). Similar results were noted when CHAPS or Brij 99 detergents were used (not shown).

Because the proteins recognized by 6B12 resembled the disulfide-linked 85 and 35 kD subunits of CD98 [38,39], they were compared to authentic CD98 as precipitated using mAb 4F2. Both mAb 4F2 and mAb 6B12 precipitated identical patterns of cell surface proteins, as seen by reduced SDS-PAGE (Fig. 1A, lanes c,d). Furthermore, preincubation of cell lysates with mAb 4F2 resulted in loss of the antigen recognized by mAb 6B12 (not shown). Upon addition of 10 mM DTT to cell lysates, mAb 6B12 immunoprecipitated only a 85 kD protein band, consistent with specific recognition of the CD98 heavy chain. Flow cytometry of CHO cells transfected with CD98 heavy chain cDNA confirmed that the CD98 heavy chain is the 6B12 antigen (Fig. 1B). Also, by flow cytometry the 6B12 antigen was present at high levels on all human cell lines tested (more than 20) as expected for CD98.

### *Specificity of CD98-integrin association*

To identify the integrin-like 130 kD protein(s) co-precipitating with CD98, immune complexes prepared from HT1080 cells were dissociated and reprecipitated with mAb against various cell surface molecules. From CD98



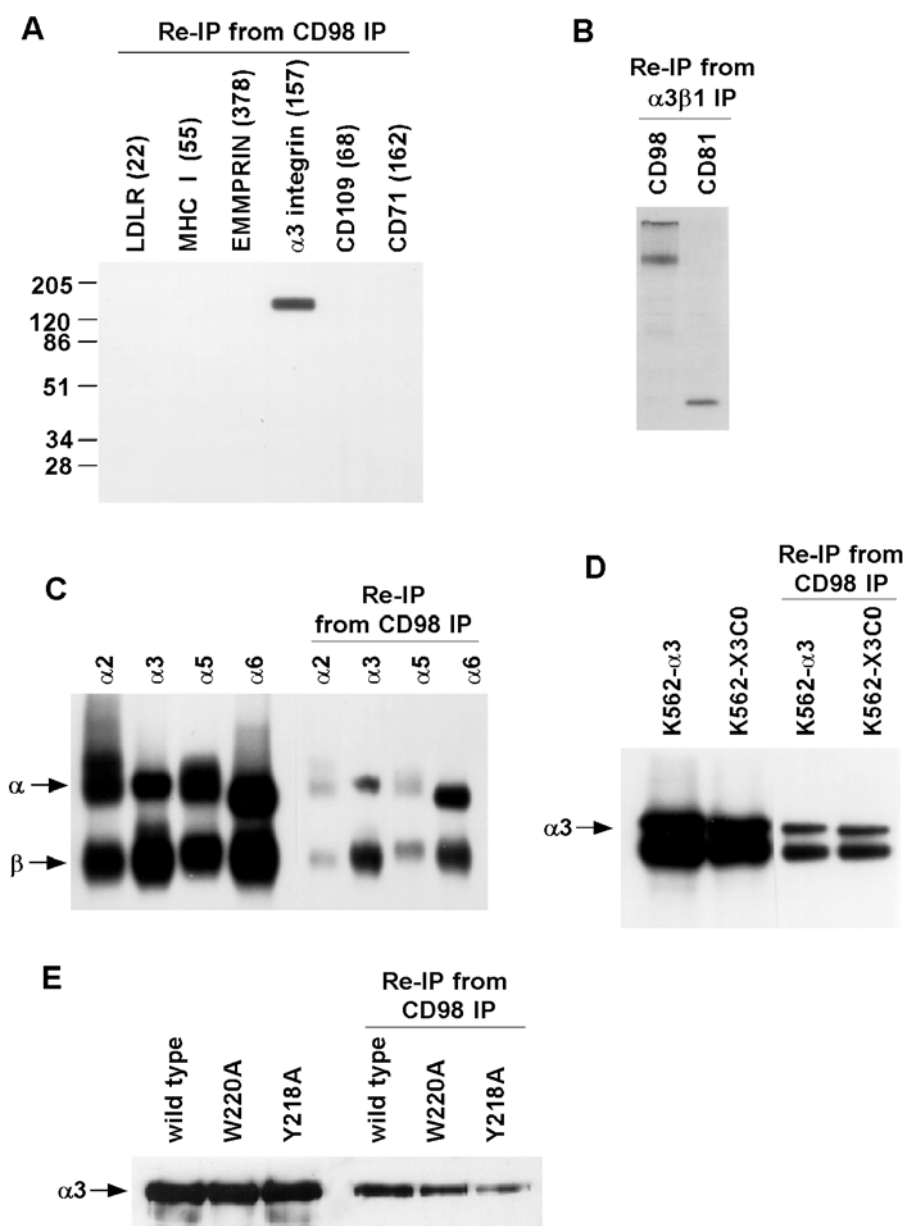
**Figure 1**

Characterization of mAb 6B12. **A.** HT1080 cells were surface labeled with <sup>125</sup>I, lysed in the indicated detergents (each at 1%), and then proteins were immunoprecipitated using mAb 6B12 (lanes a,b). Also, <sup>125</sup>I-labeled Molt4 cells were lysed in 1% Triton X100, and labeled proteins were precipitated using mAb 6B12 (lane c), 4F2 (lane d), or anti-mAb A2-2E10 (lane e). Proteins were resolved on 10% SDS-PAGE under reduced conditions. **B.** Chinese hamster ovary cells transfected with CD98 cDNA (solid line), with  $\beta 1$  integrin cDNA (close dotted line), or mock transfected (dotted line) were each stained with mAb 6B12. Following FITC-labeled goat anti-mouse second antibody staining, flow cytometry was carried out using a FACScan Instrument (Becton Dickinson, Mountainview, CA) as previously described [30].

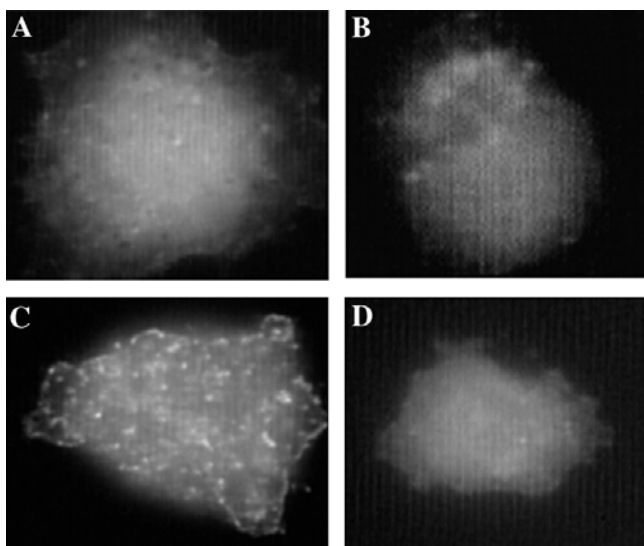
immunoprecipitates we recovered  $\alpha 3\beta 1$  integrin, but not other cell surface molecules, including the LDL receptor, HLA class I, the metalloprotease regulator EMMPRIN (CD 147), CD71, or CD 109 (Fig. 2A). Several other  $\beta 1$  integrins that are abundant on HT1080 cells ( $\alpha 3\beta 1$ ,  $\alpha 2\beta 1$ ,  $\alpha 5\beta 1$ , and  $\alpha 6\beta 1$ ) also could be re-precipitated from CD98 immunoprecipitates (Fig. 2C). Using the same experimental conditions, we were unable to detect  $\alpha 4\beta 1$  in CD98 immunoprecipitates prepared from the rhabdomyosarcoma cell line RD, the lymphoblastoid cell line Molt4, or K562 cells transfected with  $\alpha 4$  integrin (not shown). However, we did observe co-immunoprecipitation of CD98 with  $\alpha 4\beta 1$  integrin in the presence of 2 mM manganese (not shown). The precise role of manganese is unclear. Incubation with anti- $\beta 1$  'activating antibody' TS2/16 (not shown) did not mimic the effects of manganese on  $\alpha 4\beta 1$ -CD98 association. Thus, although manganese is well known to "activate"  $\beta 1$  integrins [60], this activation may not be relevant to  $\alpha 4\beta 1$ -CD98 association. Comparison of material isolated from CD98 immunoprecipitates with total amounts of each integrin on the cell surface indicates that approximately 5–10% of each integrin is associated with CD98 (Fig. 2C, compare lanes a-d with e-h). In a reciprocal experiment, CD98 heavy chain was re-precipitated from an  $\alpha 3\beta 1$  integrin immunoprecipitate (Fig. 2B, lane a) at a level comparable to re-precipitated CD81 (lane b), a molecule shown previously to associate with  $\alpha 3\beta 1$  integrins [32]. Results in Fig. 2A and 2B indicate that CD98-integrin complexes are distinct from previously described integrin-CD81 [32,40] and integrin-CD147/EMMPRIN [31] complexes.

Because not all  $\beta 1$  integrins associated constitutively with CD98 (in the absence of manganese), the  $\alpha$  chain must help regulate specificity of CD98 association. Notably,  $\alpha 3$  with a truncated cytoplasmic tail, and wild-type  $\alpha 3$  associated equally well with CD98 (Fig. 2D, lanes c,d). Thus, specificity for constitutive association with CD98 may reside in integrin  $\alpha$  chain extracellular or transmembrane domains. To check whether CD98 is a ligand for  $\alpha 3\beta 1$  integrin, we used K562 cells transfected with wild type  $\alpha 3$ , or  $\alpha 3$  mutants deficient in adhesion to  $\alpha 3$  ligands laminin 5 (W220A) and invasin (Y218A) [41]. All of these  $\alpha 3$  proteins constructs associated with CD98 (Fig. 2E). Notably, 2 mM EDTA had no inhibitory effect on constitutive integrin-CD98 associations (not shown). Thus, CD98 itself does not appear to be acting as an integrin ligand. We were unable to demonstrate any changes in the adhesive functions of CHO cells upon CD98-transfection. However, functional effects of transfected human CD98 could be overshadowed by an excess of endogenous hamster CD98.

Next we asked whether clustering of CD98 would induce selective clustering of  $\beta 1$  integrins. On the surface of RD-

**Figure 2**

Selective co-precipitation of integrins with CD98. **A.** HT1080 cells were surface labeled with  $^{125}$ I, lysed in 1% Brij 58, then immunoprecipitated with anti-CD98 mAb 6B12. The CD98 immunoprecipitate was then dissociated using 1% Triton X-100 and reprecipitated with mAb to the indicated proteins. Numbers in parentheses above each lane indicate the mean fluorescence intensity of each cell surface antigen as determined by flow cytometry analysis. **B.** HT1080 cells were labeled overnight with  $^{35}$ S methionine, lysed in 1% Brij 58 then immunoprecipitated with mAb A3-IIF5. Immune complexes were dissociated using 1% Triton X100 and re-precipitated using anti-CD98 mAb 6B12 or anti-CD81 mAb M38. **C.** Lysates prepared as in Part A were analyzed by immunoprecipitation using mAbs A2-2E10, A3-IIF5, A5-PUJ2, and A6-BB respectively (left 4 lanes). Immunoprecipitation with mAb 6B12 was followed by elution with 1% Triton X100 and reprecipitation with A2-2E10, A3-IIF5, A5-PUJ2, and A6-BB mAb respectively (right 4 lanes). **D.** Cells transfected with wild type  $\alpha 3$  or  $\alpha 3$  integrin lacking a cytoplasmic tail (X3C0), were surface-labeled with  $^{125}$ I and lysed in 1% Brij 58. Lysates were immunoprecipitated with anti- $\alpha 3$  mAb A3-IIF5 (left 2 lanes) or first immunoprecipitated with mAb 6B12 then subjected to reprecipitation with mAb A3-IIF5 (right 2 lanes). **E.** Cells transfected with wild type  $\alpha 3$  (lane a) or mutant  $\alpha 3$  (W220A or Y218A) were cell surface biotinylated and lysed in 1% Brij 58. Lysates were immunoprecipitated with anti- $\alpha 3$  mAb A3-IIF5 (left 3 lanes) or first immunoprecipitated with mAb 4F2 and then subjected to reprecipitation with mAb A3-IIF5 (right 3 lanes).

**Figure 3**

Integrin clustering induced by CD98 cross-linking. RD A3 cells were grown on coverslips coated with fibronectin (20  $\mu$ g/ml) for 48 hours. Cells were blocked with 20% goat serum and in some cases incubated with anti-CD98 mAb 4F2 (10  $\mu$ g/ml) (**C,D**). Next, cells were washed, blocked with 20% goat serum and incubated with rabbit anti-mouse Ab (5  $\mu$ g/ml). Finally, cells were fixed for 15 minutes with 2% paraformaldehyde, blocked with 20% goat serum and incubated with anti- $\alpha$ 3 mAb A3X8 PUJ1 (10  $\mu$ g/ml) (**A, C**) or anti- $\alpha$ 4 mAb A4-PUJ1 (10  $\mu$ g/ml) (**B, D**), each directly coupled with Alexa-488 (Molecular Probes). Coverslips were mounted with ProLong AntiFade Kit (Molecular Probes) and immunofluorescence examined using a Zeiss Axioscop equipped with optics for epifluorescence.

A3 cells, CD98 was clustered by incubation with anti-CD98 mAb 4F2, followed by incubation with rabbit anti-mouse antibody. Subsequent incubation with anti- $\alpha$ 3 mAb directly conjugated to Alexa-488 revealed that  $\alpha$ 3 $\beta$ 1 was highly clustered (Fig. 3C), unless pre-clustering of CD98 was omitted (Fig. 3A). In contrast, staining with anti- $\alpha$ 4-Alexa-488 mAb revealed a diffuse pattern of staining, regardless of CD98 clustering (Fig. 3B, 3D). If no Alexa-488-conjugated antibodies were added, no staining was observed (not shown). Immunofluorescent staining of both  $\alpha$ 3 $\beta$ 1 and CD98 showed that they were distributed similarly on the cell surface of HT1080 and RD-A3 cells and partially co-localized (not shown).

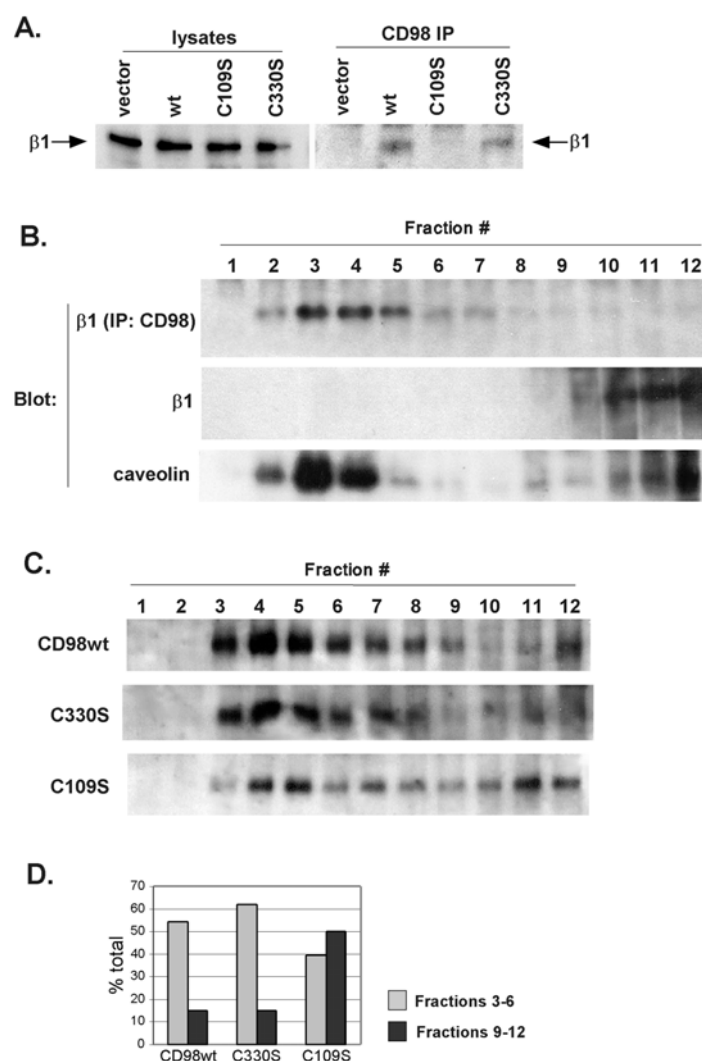
#### CD98 mutation and sucrose density gradient localization

The CD98 heavy chain contains two extracellular cysteines. Each of these cysteines was mutated to serine, and the effects on  $\beta$ 1 integrin association were evaluated. Stably expressed human CD98 heavy chain C330S mutant retained association with endogenous murine  $\beta$ 1 in NIH 3T3 cells, comparable to that seen for wild type

CD98 heavy chain. However, the C109S mutant showed no detectable  $\beta$ 1 association (Fig. 4A, right panel). Murine  $\beta$ 1 (Fig. 4A, left panel), and mutant and wild type forms of CD98 (see legend) were expressed at comparable levels in each of the transfectants. Notably, association of CD98 heavy chain with CD98 light chain was maintained for the C330S mutant, but was lost for the C109S mutant (not shown), in agreement with previously published results suggesting that Cysteine 109 is required for disulfide linkage to the light chain [42]. These results suggest that the CD98 light chain might be necessary for CD98-integrin association. One possibility is that the light chain is more proximal to the integrin. When suitable anti-light chain reagents become available, this could be directly tested in covalent crosslinking experiments. In this regard, we have thus far been unable to crosslink CD98 heavy chain directly to  $\beta$ 1 integrin, using either membrane-permeable or membrane-impermeable crosslinkers (not shown).

Another possibility is that the CD98 light chain may target the CD98 heterodimer to the specific membrane domain where interactions with  $\beta$ 1 integrins may be localized. To test the latter hypothesis, we compared the total  $\beta$ 1 integrin distribution with the distribution of the fraction of  $\beta$ 1 integrins complexed with CD98 on HT 1080 cells (Fig. 4B). Although  $\beta$ 1 integrins were predominantly present in the dense membrane fraction on a sucrose gradient, the subset of  $\beta$ 1 integrins complexed with CD98 was localized to the 'light' membrane fractions. These fractions typically contain caveolae and 'membrane rafts' thought to be enriched in active signaling complexes [34,35,43]. The fraction of the  $\beta$ 1 integrins detected in the light membrane fractions represents no more than 5% of total  $\beta$ 1 integrins (based on the densitometric analysis, not shown). Though caveolin is present in the same fractions as CD98-integrin complexes, it does not co-immunoprecipitate with CD98 under these conditions (not shown) and thus is not part of integrin-CD98 complexes. Similarly, GPI-linked proteins such as CD 109, TM4SF proteins such as CD81, and other transmembrane proteins such as CD147/EMMPRIN can be found at substantial levels in light membrane fractions [44,45], and our unpublished results), and these also did not co-immunoprecipitate with CD98 (Fig. 2A, 2B). Thus, CD98 association with integrin has another level of specificity beyond simply co-localizing in light membrane fractions.

Finally, to see whether the CD98 light chain might help to target the CD98 heavy chain to the light membrane fractions, we looked at the distribution of the wild type CD98 and CD98 mutants in the sucrose gradients (Fig. 4C,D). The majority of wild type CD98 heavy chain and control mutant (C330S) are localized to the light mem-



**Figure 4**

Correlation between CD98-integrin association and CD98 heavy chain-light chain dimerization. **A.** NIH 3T3 cells ( $10^7$  cells/experiment) expressing wild type human CD98 heavy chain, CD98 heavy chain mutants (C109S or C330S) or control NIH 3T3 cells were lysed in 1% Brij 58 and then proteins were immunoprecipitated using 4F2 mAb. Cell lysates (left 4 lanes) and immunoprecipitates (right 4 lanes) were resolved in 8% SDS-PAGE, transferred to nitrocellulose membrane, probed with biotinylated KMI6 mAb (anti-mouse  $\beta 1$  integrin) followed by incubation with ExtrAvidin-HRP (Sigma) and developed using Renaissance Chemiluminescence Reagent (NEN Life Science Products, Boston, MA). **B.** HT1080 cells ( $10^7$  cells/experiment) were lysed in sodium carbonate buffer, pH 11 and fractionated in isopycnic discontinuous sucrose gradient as described in Materials and Methods. Fractions were analyzed by SDS-PAGE electrophoresis followed by Western blot analysis using biotinylated TS2/16 mAb or polyclonal anti-caveolin antibody, or adjusted to pH 7.5 and immunoprecipitated with 4F2 mAb and then blotted with biotinylated TS2/16 mAb. **C.** NIH 3T3 cells ( $10^7$  cells/experiment) expressing wild type human CD98 heavy chain, or mutant CD98 heavy chains (C109S or C330S) were cell surface biotinylated, lysed in sodium carbonate buffer, pH 11 and fractionated in sucrose gradients as described in Materials and Methods. Fractions were adjusted to pH 7.5 and immunoprecipitated using 4F2 mAb. Immunoprecipitated proteins were separated in 8% SDS-PAGE under non-reducing conditions and blotted onto nitrocellulose membrane. Blots were developed using ExtrAvidin-HRP (Sigma) and Renaissance Chemiluminescence Reagent (NEN Life Science Products, Boston, MA). For NIH3T3 cells, flow cytometry was used to demonstrate comparable levels of wild type CD98 (MFI = 27), C109S (MFI = 30), and C330S (MFI = 53) expression. Cells were 100% positive, with homogeneous peaks, well above background staining (MFI = 1). MFI=Mean Fluorescence Intensity. **D.** Relative distribution of CD98 wild type and C109S and C330S mutants in light (fractions 3–6) and dense (fractions 9–12) fractions from the Western blots shown in Fig. 4C. Densitometry was carried out using GeneGenius Bio Imaging System and analysis software, (Syngene, Frederick, MD). A typical experiment out of three performed is shown.

brane fraction (55–60%, Fig. 4D), whereas the C109S mutant is partially shifted to the dense fractions (40% in the light fraction, 50% in the dense fractions, Fig. 4D). These results are consistent with the CD98 light chain targeting the CD98 heavy chain to light membrane fractions. It is perhaps not surprising to observe ~40% of the C109S heavy chain mutant remaining in the light membrane fraction (Fig. 4C,D), considering that the CD98 heterodimer retains partial association and amino acid transport function even in the absence of a disulfide linkage of the subunits [42]. Notably, transformation of BALB 3T3 cells caused by over-expression of CD98 heavy chain required its association with the light chain, and a missense mutation in C109 eliminated its transforming activity [10].

The CD98 protein was recently shown to associate specifically with integrin  $\beta$  chain cytoplasmic tail fusion proteins [29] in 0.05% Triton X-100 detergent conditions. One may speculate that the use of 0.05% Triton X-100 may have allowed maintenance of CD98 microdomains, needed for  $\beta$ 1 interaction. In this regard, in 0.05% Triton X-100 lysates, many transmembrane proteins remain in the light membrane fractions of a sucrose gradient [46,47]. Although the role of the CD98 light chain was not addressed in the earlier study [29], we assume that it may have played a key role. Furthermore, CD98 interaction with recombinant  $\beta$  chain cytoplasmic tail fusion proteins, in the absence of the  $\alpha$  chain [29], is consistent with our observation that the  $\alpha$  chain cytoplasmic tail is not needed for integrin-CD98 association. On the other hand, we observed CD98 interaction with several  $\beta$ 1 integrins, but not  $\alpha$ 4 $\beta$ 1. Thus for intact integrins in the context of mammalian cells, the integrin  $\beta$  chain apparently does contribute to the specificity of CD98 interaction. The  $\alpha$  chain might provide a level of specificity by changing the conformation of the  $\beta$  chain and/or by providing an additional site of interaction with the CD98 light or heavy chains.

Because our integrin-CD98 complex was observed in light membrane fractions and not in dense sucrose gradient fractions, and because we could not capture the complex by covalent crosslinking (not shown), the interaction may not be direct. Nonetheless, an abundance of evidence points to the functional relevance of this complex (references above). Furthermore, integrin  $\alpha$ V $\beta$ 3-CD47 complexes have considerable functional relevance, despite being found only under relatively mild detergent conditions (e.g. Brij 58) and exclusively in the light membrane fractions of a sucrose gradient [48,49].

## Conclusions

In summary, we show a highly specific biochemical link between intact  $\beta$ 1 integrins and CD98, as demonstrated

by reciprocal co-immunoprecipitation and co-clustering experiments. Furthermore, CD98 association with  $\beta$ 1 integrins appears to occur in the context of an ordered lipid microdomain (as evidenced by co-localization in light membrane fractions of sucrose density gradients), and appears to require the light chain of CD98. These results may help to explain recent reports that CD98 may modulate integrin ligand binding, adhesion, signaling, T cell co-stimulation and cell fusion functions.

## Materials and Methods

### Antibodies, cell lines, cDNA

Monoclonal antibodies used in this study are: 4F2, anti-CD98 heavy chain [39], A2-2E10, anti- $\alpha$ 2 integrin [32]; A3-IIF5, anti- $\alpha$ 3 integrin [50]; A5-PUJ2, anti- $\alpha$ 5 integrin [51]; B5G10, anti- $\alpha$ 4 integrin [52]; A4-PUJ1, anti- $\alpha$ 4 integrin [51]; A6-BB, anti- $\alpha$ 6 integrin [32]; TS2/16, anti- $\beta$ 1 integrin; W6/32, anti-HLA class I [53]; C7, anti-LDL receptor [54]; 5E9, anti-CD71 [55]; IIC4, anti-CD109 [32]; 8G6, anti-CD147/EMMPRIN [31]; and KMI6, anti-mouse  $\beta$ 1 integrin (PharMingen, San Diego, CA). The mAb P3 [56] was used in all immunoprecipitation and flow cytometry experiments as a negative control.

Human cell lines used in this study were the fibrosarcoma cell line HT1080; rhabdomyosarcoma cell line RD stably transfected with human  $\alpha$ 3 integrin (RD A3); lymphoblastoid T cell line Molt4, human mammary epithelial cell line MTSV 1–7; erythroleukemia K562 cells and  $\phi$ nx-Eco packaging cells. K562 cells expressing integrin  $\alpha$ 4,  $\alpha$ 3, or  $\alpha$ 3 integrin subunit lacking a cytoplasmic tail (K562-X3Co) were described elsewhere [30,40]. Also utilized were K562 cells expressing  $\alpha$ 3 D154A, W220A and Y218A mutants [41], and Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells that express human  $\alpha$ 2,  $\alpha$ 3,  $\alpha$ 5 or  $\beta$ 1 integrin subunits [30,32]. The cDNA encoding human CD98 heavy chain [57] was provided by Jeffrey Leiden (University of Chicago) in the pUC18 vector. CD98 heavy chain mutants (C109S and C330S) were made by recombinant PCR technique [58] with the following primers: C109Ss – 5'-CGAGCGCCGCGTTCTCGCGAGCTACCGGCG-3'; C109Sas-5'-CGCCGGTAGCTCGCGAGAACGCG-GCGCTCG-3'; C330Ss – 5'-GGCAATCGCTGGTC-CAGCTGGAGTTTGTCTCAGGC-3'; C330Sas – 5'-GCCTGAGACAACTCCAGCTGGACCAGCGATTGCC-3'. CD98 heavy chain constructs were subcloned into pLXIZ retroviral vector (Clontech). Transient transfection of  $\phi$ nx-Eco cells and retroviral infection of NIH 3T3 cells was performed as described [59]. Stable NIH 3T3 infectants were selected in growth medium containing 1 mg/ml zeocin.

### Immunoprecipitation experiments

For immunoprecipitations, labeled cellular proteins were extracted with lysis buffer (1% of the indicated de-



tergent, 20 mM Hepes, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 2 mM PMSF, 10 µg/ml leupeptin, 10 µg/ml aprotinin, 2 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>) for 60 minutes at 4°C. After pre-incubation with protein A-sepharose 4CL, the cell extract was incubated with specific mAb directly conjugated to sepharose 4B for 60 min, washed 3 times with the appropriate lysis buffer and eluted with Laemmli sample buffer. In some experiments manganese chloride (2 mM) was added both to cells (10 minutes prior to lysis) and to the lysis buffer.

For re-immunoprecipitation experiments, associated proteins were eluted from immune complexes in 1% Triton X100 in PBS, then pre-incubated with protein A-sepharose-4CL. Remaining proteins were then re-precipitated from the eluate using mAb directly conjugated to sepharose 4B beads for 30 min at 4°C, washed three times with 1% Triton X100 in PBS, eluted with Laemmli sample buffer, and resolved on SDS-PAGE.

#### Detergent-free purification of light membrane fractions

Isopycnic fractionation in sucrose gradients was performed essentially as described [43]. Briefly, cells (one confluent T162 flask of HT1080 or NIH 3T3 cells expressing different CD98 constructs) were lysed in 2 ml 500 mM sodium carbonate buffer, pH 11, in the presence of protease inhibitors and passed through 25 gauge needle 5 times followed by 6 passages through 27 gauge needle. The homogenate (1 ml) was adjusted to 45% sucrose by addition of 1 ml of 90% sucrose in MBS (25 mM MES, pH6.5, 150 mM NaCl) and placed at the bottom of an ultracentrifuge tube. A 5–35% discontinuous sucrose gradient was formed above (1 ml of 5% sucrose: 2 ml of 35% sucrose, both in MBS containing 250 mM sodium carbonate) and centrifuged at 45 000 rpm for 16–18 hrs in SW 55 Ti rotor (Beckman Instruments, Palo Alto, CA). From the top of each gradient 0.4 ml fractions were collected and analyzed by SDS-PAGE electrophoresis, or adjusted to pH 7.5 (with HCl) and used for immunoprecipitation experiments.

#### Acknowledgements

We thank Dr. Jeffrey Leiden for CD98 cDNA. This work was supported by National Institutes of Health grants CA42368 (to M.E.H.) and CA71740-02 (to B.A.M.), Leukemia and Lymphoma Society postdoctoral fellowship (to T.V.K.) and a Lady TATA postdoctoral fellowship (to F.B.)

#### References

- Haynes BF, Hemler ME, Mann DL, Eisenbarth GS, Shelhamer J, Mostowski HS, et al: **Characterization of a monoclonal antibody (4F2) that binds to human monocytes and to a subset of activated lymphocytes.** *J Immunol* 1981, **126**:1409-1414
- Freidman AW, Diaz LAJ, Moore S, Schaller J, Fox DA: **The human 4F2 antigen: evidence for cryptic and noncryptic epitopes and for a role of 4F2 in human T lymphocyte activation.** *Cell Immunol* 1994, **154**:253-263
- Stonehouse TJ, Woodhead VE, Herridge PS, Ashrafian H, George M, Chain BM, et al: **Molecular characterization of U937-dependent T-cell co-stimulation.** *Immunology* 1999, **96**:35-47
- Diaz LAJ, Friedman AW, He X, Kuick RD, Hanash SM, Fox DA: **Monocyte-dependent regulation of T lymphocyte activation through CD98.** *Int Immunol* 1997, **9**:1221-1231
- Tabata N, Ito M, Shimokata K, Suga S, Ohgimoto S, Tsurudome M, et al: **Expression of fusion regulatory proteins (FRPs) on human peripheral blood monocytes.** *J Immunol* 1994, **153**:3256
- Hercend T, Schmidt R, Brennan A, Edson MA, Reinherz EL, Schlossman SF, et al: **Identification of a 140-kDa activation antigen as a target structure for a series of human cloned natural killer cell lines.** *Eur J Immunol* 1984, **14**:844-852
- Higuchi S, Tabata N, Tajima M, Ito M, Tsurudome M, Sudo A, et al: **Induction of human osteoclast-like cells by treatment of blood monocytes with anti-fusion regulatory protein-1/CD98 monoclonal antibodies.** *J Bone Miner Res* 1998, **13**:44-49
- Tajima M, Higuchi S, Higuchi Y, Miyamoto N, Uchida A, Ito M, et al: **Suppression of FRP-1/CD98-mediated multinucleated giant cell and osteoclast formation by an anti-FRP-1/CD98 mAb, HBJ 127, that inhibits c-src expression.** *Cell Immunol* 1999, **193**:162-169
- Warren AP, Patel K, McConkey DJ, Palacios R: **CD98: a type II transmembrane glycoprotein expressed from the beginning of primitive and definitive hematopoiesis may play a critical role in the development of hematopoietic cells.** *Blood* 1996, **87**:3676-3687
- Shishido T, Uno S, Kamohara M, Tsuneoka-Suzuki T, Hashimoto Y, Enomoto T, et al: **Transformation of BALB3T3 cells caused by over-expression of rat CD98 heavy chain (HC) requires its association with light chain: Mis-sense mutation in a cysteine residue of CD98HC eliminates its transforming activity.** *Int J Cancer* 2000, **87**:311-316
- Hara K, Kudoh H, Enomoto T, Hashimoto Y, Masuko T: **Malignant transformation of NIH3T3 cells by overexpression of early lymphocyte activation antigen CD98.** *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 1999, **262**:720-725
- Posillico JT, Srikanta S, Eisenbarth G, Quaranta V, Kajiji S, Brown EM: **Binding of monoclonal antibody (4F2) to its cell surface antigen on dispersed adenomatous parathyroid cells raises cytosolic calcium and inhibits parathyroid hormone secretion.** *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 1987, **64**:43-50
- Michalak M, Quackenbush EJ, Letarte M: **Inhibition of Na<sup>+</sup>/Ca<sup>2+</sup> exchanger activity in cardiac and skeletal muscle sarcolemmal vesicles by monoclonal antibody 44D7.** *J Biol Chem* 1997, **261**:92-95
- Ohgimoto S, Tabata N, Suga S, Tsurudome M, Kawano M, Nishio M, et al: **Regulation of human immunodeficiency virus GPI60-mediated cell fusion by antibodies against fusion regulatory protein 1.** *J General Virol* 1996, **77**:2747-2756
- Ohgimoto S, Tabata N, Suga S, Nishio S, Ohta H, Tsurudome M, et al: **Molecular characterization of fusion regulatory protein-1 (FRP-1) that induces multinucleated giant cell formation of monocytes and HIV gp160-mediated cell fusion.** *J Immunol* 1995, **155**:3585-3592
- Bertran J, Magagnin S, Werner A, Markovich D, Biber J, Testar X, et al: **Stimulation of system y<sup>+</sup>-like amino acid transport by the heavy chain of human 4F2 surface antigen in *Xenopus laevis* oocytes.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1992, **89**:5606-5610
- Wells RG, Lee WS, Kanai Y, Leiden JM, Hediger MA: **The 4F2 antigen heavy chain induces uptake of neutral and dibasic amino acids in *Xenopus* oocytes.** *J Biol Chem* 1992, **267**:15285-15288
- Wells RG, Hediger MA: **Cloning of a rat kidney cDNA that stimulates dibasic and neutral amino acid transport and has sequence similarity to glucosidases.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1992, **89**:5596-5600
- Fei YJ, Prasad PD, Leibach FH, Ganapathy V: **The amino acid transport system y<sup>+</sup>L induced in *Xenopus laevis* oocytes by human choriocarcinoma cell (JAR) mRNA is functionally related to the heavy chain of the 4F2 cell surface antigen.** *Biochemistry* 1995, **34**:8744-8751
- Patterson JA, Eisinger M, Haynes BF, Berger CL, Edelson RL: **Monoclonal antibody 4F2 reactive with basal layer keratinocytes: studies in the normal and hyperproliferative state.** *J Invest Derm* 1984, **83**:210-213
- Tabata N, Yoshida T, Shiraishi T, Suga S, Tsurudome M, Ito Y: **Distribution of fusion regulatory protein-1 and fusion regulatory protein-2.** *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 1995, **119**:461-466

22. Verrey F, Jack DL, Paulsen IT, Saier MHJ, Pfeiffer R: **glycoprotein-associated amino acid transporters.** *J Membr Biol* 1999, **172**:181-192
23. Deves R, Boyd CA: **Surface antigen CD98(4F2): not a single membrane protein, but a family of proteins with multiple functions.** *J Membr Biol* 2000, **173**:165-177
24. Warren AP, Patel K, Miyamoto Y, Wygant JN, Woodside DG, McIntyre BV: **Convergence between CD98 and integrin-mediated T-lymphocyte co-stimulation.** *Immunology* 2000, **99**:62-68
25. Fenczik CA, Sethi T, Ramos JW, Hughes PE, Ginsberg MH: **Complementation of dominant suppression implicates CD98 in integrin activation.** *Nature* 1997, **390**:81-85
26. Chandrasekaran S, Guo NH, Rodrigues RG, Kaiser J, Roberts DD: **Pro-adhesive and chemotactic activities of thrombospondin-1 for breast carcinoma cells are mediated by  $\alpha 3 \beta 1$  integrin and regulated by insulin-like growth factor-I and CD98.** *J Biol Chem* 1999, **274**:11408-11416
27. Ohta H, Tsurudome M, Matsumura H, Koga Y, Morikawa S, Kawano M, et al: **Molecular and biological characterization of fusion regulatory proteins (FRPs): anti-FRP mAbs induced HIV-mediated cell fusion via an integrin system.** *EMBO J* 1994, **13**:2044-2055
28. McCormick JJ, Johnstone RM: **Identification of the integrin  $\alpha 3 \beta 1$  as a component of a partially purified A-system amino acid transporter from Ehrlich cell plasma membrane.** *Biochem J* 1995, **311**:743-751
29. Zent R, Fenczik CA, Calderwood DA, Liu S, Dellos M, Ginsberg MH: **Class- and splice variant-specific association of CD98 with integrin beta cytoplasmic domains.** *J Biol Chem* 2000, **275**:5059-5064
30. Berditchevski F, Bazzoni G, Hemler ME: **Specific association of CD63 with the VLA-3 and VLA-6 integrins.** *J Biol Chem* 1995, **270**:17784-17790
31. Berditchevski F, Chang S, Bodorova J, Hemler ME: **Generation of monoclonal antibodies to integrin-associated proteins: Evidence that  $\alpha 3 \beta 1$  complexes with EMMPRIN/basigin/OX47/M6.** *J Biol Chem* 1997, **272**:29174-29180
32. Berditchevski F, Zutter MM, Hemler ME: **Characterization of novel complexes on the cell surface between integrins and proteins with 4 transmembranes (TM4 proteins).** *Mol Biol Cell* 1996, **7**:193-207
33. Yauch RL, Berditchevski F, Harler MB, Reichner J, Hemler ME: **Highly stoichiometric, stable and specific association of integrin  $\alpha 3 \beta 1$  with CD151 provides a major link to phosphatidylinositol 4-kinase and may regulate cell migration.** *Mol Biol Cell* 1998, **9**:2751-2765
34. Simons K, Ikonen E: **Functional rafts in cell membranes.** *Nature* 1997, **387**:569-572
35. Brown DA, London E: **Functions of lipid rafts in biological membranes.** *Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol* 1998, **14**:111-136
36. Janes PW, Ley SC, Magee AI: **Aggregation of lipid rafts accompanies signaling via the T cell antigen receptor.** *J Cell Biol* 1999, **147**:447-461
37. Xavier R, Brennan T, Li Q, McCormack C, Seed B: **Membrane compartmentation is required for efficient T cell activation.** *Immunity* 1998, **8**:723-732
38. Boumsell L: **CD98 cluster report.** In *Leukocyte Typing V - White cell differentiation antigens*. Edited by Schlossman SF, Boumsell L, Gilks W, Harlan JM, Kishimoto T, Morimoto C et al. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 1995:280
39. Hemler ME, Strominger JL: **Characterization of antigen recognized by the monoclonal antibody (4F2): different molecular forms on human T and B lymphoblastoid cell lines.** *J Immunol* 1982, **129**:623-628
40. Mannion BA, Berditchevski F, Kraeft S-K, Chen LB, Hemler ME: **TM4SF proteins CD81 (TAPA-1), CD82, CD63 and CD53 specifically associate with  $\alpha 4 \beta 1$  integrin.** *J Immunol* 1996, **157**:2039-2047
41. Krukonis ES, Dersch P, Eble JA, Isberg RR: **Differential effects of integrin  $\alpha$  chain mutations on invasion and natural ligand interaction.** *J Biol Chem* 1998, **273**:31837-31843
42. Pfeiffer R, Spindler B, Löffing J, Skelly PJ, Shoemaker CB, Verrey F: **Functional heterodimeric amino acid transporters lacking cysteine residues involved in disulfide bond.** *FEBS Lett* 1998, **439**:157-162
43. Song KS, Li S, Okamoto T, Quilliam LA, Sargiacomo M, Lisanti MP: **Co-purification and direct interaction of Ras with caveolin, an integral membrane protein of caveolae microdomains. Detergent-free purification of caveolae microdomains.** *J Biol Chem* 1996, **271**:9690-9697
44. Brown DA, Rose JK: **Sorting of GPI-anchored proteins to glycolipid-enriched membrane subdomains during transport to the apical cell surface.** *Cell* 1992, **68**:533-544
45. Sargiacomo M, Sudol M, Tang Z, Lisanti MP: **Signal transducing molecules and glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol-linked proteins form a caveolin-rich insoluble complex in MDCK cells.** *J Cell Biol* 1993, **122**:789-807
46. Field KA, Holowka D, Baird B: **Compartmentalized activation of the high affinity immunoglobulin E receptor within membrane domains.** *J Biol Chem* 1997, **272**:4276-4280
47. Claas C, Stipp CS, Hemler ME: **Evaluation of prototype TM4SF protein complexes and their relation to lipid rafts.** *J Biol Chem* 2001, **276**:7974-7984
48. Brown EJ, Frazier VA: **Integrin-associated protein (CD47) and its ligands.** *Trends Cell Biol* 2001, **11**:130-135
49. Green JM, Zhelesnyak A, Chung J, Lindberg FP, Sarfati M, Frazier WA, et al: **Role of cholesterol in formation and function of a signaling complex involving  $\alpha \text{v} \beta 3$ , integrin-associated protein (CD47), and heterotrimeric G proteins.** *J Cell Biol* 1999, **146**:673-682
50. Weitzman JB, Pasqualini R, Takada Y, Hemler ME: **The function and distinctive regulation of the integrin VLA-3 in cell adhesion, spreading and homotypic cell aggregation.** *J Biol Chem* 1993, **268**:8651-8657
51. Pujades C, Teixidó J, Bazzoni G, Hemler ME: **Integrin cysteines 278 and 717 modulate VLA-4 ligand binding and also contribute to  $\alpha 4 \beta 1$  formation.** *Biochem J* 1996, **313**:899-908
52. Hemler ME, Huang C, Takada Y, Schwarz L, Strominger JL, Clabby ML: **Characterization of the cell surface heterodimer VLA-4 and related peptides.** *J Biol Chem* 1987, **262**:11478-11485
53. Barnstable CJ, Bodmer WF, Brown G, Galfré G, Milstein C, Williams AF, et al: **Production of monoclonal antibodies to group A erythrocytes, HLA and other human cell surface antigens - new tools for genetic analysis.** *Cell* 1978, **14**:9-20
54. Beisiegel U, Schneider WJ, Goldstein JL, Anderson RGW, Brown MS: **Monoclonal antibodies to the low density lipoprotein receptor as probes for study of receptor-mediated endocytosis and the genetics of familial hypercholesterolemia.** *J Biol Chem* 1981, **256**:11923-11931
55. Haynes BF, Hemler ME, Cotner T, Mann DL, Eisenbarth GS, Strominger JL, et al: **Characterization of a monoclonal antibody (5E9) that defines a human cell surface antigen of cell activation.** *J Immunol* 1981, **127**:347-351
56. Lemke H, Hammerling GJ, Hohmann C, Rajewsky K: **Hybrid cell lines secreting monoclonal antibody specific for major histocompatibility antigens of the mouse.** *Nature* 1978, **271**:249-251
57. Quackenbush E, Clabby M, Gottesdiener KM, Barbosa J, Jones NH, Strominger JL, et al: **Molecular cloning of complementary DNAs encoding the heavy chain of the human 4F2 cell-surface antigen: a type II membrane glycoprotein involved in normal and neoplastic cell growth.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1987, **84**:6526-6530
58. Higuchi R, Krummel B, Saiki RK: **A general method of in vitro preparation and specific mutagenesis of DNA fragments: study of protein and DNA interactions.** *Nucl Acids Res* 1988, **16**:7351-7367
59. Pear W, Nolan G, Scott M, Baltimore D: **Production of high-titer helper-free retroviruses by transient transfection.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1993, **90**:8392-8396
60. Bazzoni G, Ma L, Blue ML, Hemler ME: **Divalent and ligands induce conformational changes that are highly divergent among  $\beta 1$  integrins.** *J Biol Chem* 1998, **273**:6670-6678